

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 20.

Wood's Commercial College,
311 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C.

Established 1895 and heartily endorsed by its students.

SUMMER SESSION.

Now is a good time to commence. New classes formed every Monday.

Proposition No. 1.

Complete Course in Shorthand Typewriting, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 2.

Complete Course in Book-keeping and English, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 3.

Complete Course in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, and any other subject the pupil may select, \$65. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 4.

Complete Course of Instruction in Typewriting, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient.)

Proposition No. 5.

Complete Course for Government Position, Civil Service or Census, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until prepared to pass the examination.)

Proposition No. 6.

Complete Course in English Branches, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening until proficient.)

Proposition No. 7.

Preparation for College, including Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics. Private lessons or class instructions. Apply for rates.)

Proposition No. 8.

Instructions during May, June, July, August. Day sessions, \$20; three months, \$15. Evening sessions, \$12; three months, \$10.

Proposition No. 9.

Private and class instructions to coach public school pupils so they can enter next grade; three months, \$10; one month, \$4.

The rates given are for cash, but satisfactory arrangements may be made to pay in installments.

WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Gentlemen:
I am indeed glad that I took the course in Stenography and Typewriting in your institution. After having attended five months, I could write one hundred words per minute.

I think all who conscientiously pursue their studies under your guidance will, in a short while, become thoroughly equipped stenographers.

I can certainly recommend Wood's Commercial College.

Very sincerely,
JANIE H. ETHERIDGE.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1899.

Prof. Wood:
Am delighted with your method of training pupils in the Civil Service Course.

As a teacher of book-keeping you cannot be excelled; under your instruction it becomes an intensely interesting study instead of a "dry bug-bear of accounts."

For a good, practical business education, one must go to Wood's Commercial College.

Wishing you unbounded success, I am,
Yours truly,
CLARA HARRIET JONES.

1012 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern:

I advise all persons who have any idea of attending a business college to take a course at Wood's Commercial College, on account of its quick and easy systems in shorthand and type-writing and also its experienced teachers. I was a pupil of this college for five months in the Shorthand Department, when I was offered a situation as Court Reporter in West Virginia, and it was through this college that I was successful in my work. I think that any student ought to complete a course at this college in five or six months, and with a great deal of study and effort in much less time. The Professor is very successful in obtaining positions for his students and often gets the best places a stenographer can hold. I also consider it the best business college in Washington and one of the best in the United States, if not the best.

JOHN WALKER FANTON.
June 1, 1899.

IS AGUINALDO DEAD?

MARCH'S MEN KILLED OFFICER WITH LEADER'S PAPERS.

SURPRISED AT LAGAT.

Philippine on Gray Horse Shot Dead or Badly Wounded—Body Carried Off by Followers—The Saddlebags Contained Aguinaldo's Diary and Some Private Papers, Including Proclamations.

Vigan, Luzon, By Cable.—Some of Major March's soldiers who have returned to Vigan tell a dramatic story of the killing or wounding on May 19, at Lagat, by a detachment of the Thirty-third Infantry, of the Philippine officer believed to be Aguinaldo. The body was removed by natives.

Aguinaldo had 100 men; Major March 125. The American commander on May 7 reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the natives scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of 25 Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddlebags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed: "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is tributary to the Chilo, followed it for two days, reaching Tia, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out 34 of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer but without finding any trace of the Filipinos. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

The soldiers of General Young, Military Governor of Northwestern Luzon, captured early last month a native officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon May 10, hurrying north toward Laboagan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Rangued, Province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garbisons in the Cagayan Valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward.

Spies-intruded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Laboagan he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas in the Filipino army, and saying: "There having arrived this morning at Laboagan a hostile column from Bokos I have set out with all my forces. My road has no fixed destination."

This was signed "Colonel David" a sobriquet. Aguinaldo called at the Presidential, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table, when speeches were made extolling Gregorio del Pilar.

That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning and reaching Lagat, 40 miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers are important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela Province, where he remained until he established himself at Laboagan, Province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy-season operations.

Blinded by the Eclipse.

Lancaster, Pa., (Special).—Mrs. H. C. McAllister, of Conestoga Center, near here, has become blind in one eye as a result of gazing too long at the eclipses of the sun. She watched it closely for a long time, both through smoked glass and with the naked eye. Her sight became dim the next day, and grew steadily worse until she is unable to see with that eye.

Burglars Loot a Bank.

New Lisbon, Wis., (Special).—Burglars blew to pieces the vault of the Bank of New Lisbon and escaped with several thousand dollars in cash. The front of the building was partially wrecked.

THE NEWS.

Senator Chandler, as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report resenting criticisms of the committee by Senator Clark.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill and it was sent to the President.

The Penrose armor-plate amendment was carried in the Senate—39 to 35.

The total appropriations by the present Congress foot up \$709,729,476.

Governor Roosevelt issued an order dismissing Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, for his conduct at the battle of San Juan.

John H. Holt, of Huntington, was nominated by Democratic State Convention for governor of West Virginia.

Captain B. B. Dovenor was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First West Virginia district.

Former Congressman Dockery was nominated by Democrats for governor of Missouri by acclamation.

Indiana Democrats nominated John W. Kern for governor and reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

The President nominated General Joseph Wheeler to be brigadier general of the army. The President nominated certain officers for Porto Rico and Hawaii and others for promotion in the army.

In the Senate Messrs. Hanna, Carter and Pettigrew had sharp words about charges made by Mr. Pettigrew.

The Senate, by a tie vote, refused to confirm W. D. Bynum as general appraiser at New York.

Major Johnson, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and twenty-five men of the Eighteenth, captured forty Filipino insurgents and ten thousand rounds of ammunition on an expedition to the island of Tablas.

A committee of fifty prominent business men of St. Louis city have sent a communication to Governor Stephens asking him to order militia to restore order in St. Louis. The strike situation is more serious and attacks on the cars continue.

Four men concerned in the Lancaster, Pa., revenue cigar stamp conspiracy confessed their guilt at Lancaster and were sent to prison.

Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, died at his home, after an illness of two weeks.

William H. Hummel was hanged at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of his wife and three children on November 16, 1899.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought the property of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company.

Dr. Giles R. Chambers died at Vineland, N. J., of apoplexy. It was thought at first he had been murdered.

Risley Record was killed near Shrewsbury, Pa., by a swiftly revolving saw at a sawmill.

A collision occurred on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad near Weldon, in which two men were instantly killed and three seriously injured. No. 32, known as the Atlantic Coast Line fast mail train, ran into an open switch at Garysburg, resulting in a collision with some freight cars.

Sheriff Noel Roberts and two other men were shot to death at St. Augustine, Texas, as the result of a feud which also involved the killing of a former sheriff and his son within a week.

San Francisco health authorities declared that the death of the Chinaman, which was investigated, was due to the bubonic plague.

An attempt to hold up the northbound cannon-ball train near Longview, Texas, was foiled by the express messenger.

John A. Graham, a Savannah capitalist, killed City Councilman John Bradford in Tallahassee, Fla.

John R. Hoke, of Hanover, Pa., was robbed by a thief who had politely asked to have a note changed.

The frigate Lancaster left Philadelphia with five hundred boys and landsmen for a cruise.

The town hall of Foxboro, Mass., was burned, one man being killed and two injured.

The anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson Davis was celebrated in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Giles Chambers, a prominent physician of Vineland, N. J., was assassinated.

A mob of colored men lynched Dago Pete, colored, at Tutwiler, Miss.

Mrs. Harriet Barnes committed suicide at her home in Millville, N. J.

Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley was consecrated Bishop of Savannah by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by the Bishop of Wilmington and the Bishop of Charleston. The services were held in the Cathedral Church in Richmond and were very impressive.

A new trial was denied in Philadelphia to Mrs. Anna R. Gazzan, who was ordered to pay \$25,000 for alienating the affections of the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Reeling.

Miss Olga Nemersole's proposed trip to Europe was stopped by suits filed against her by Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Clyde Fitch, the playwright.

Julian T. Biddulph Arnold, a son of the English poet, who is wanted in England on a criminal charge, was arrested in San Francisco, and will fight extradition.

Vincent S. Seltzer, of Reading, Pa., accused three members of the Select Council of selling their votes to the Metropolitan Electric Lighting Company.

The House passed the Anti-trust bill, only one member voting in the negative.

NOW IN PRETORIA.

ROBERTS' FORCES HAVE ENTERED TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

WAR CONSIDERED AS OVER.

London Again Wildly Enthusiastic—Severely Annet the Relief of Making Reached Upon the Streets of the World's Metropolis—Sad News From Lindley a Slight Offset to Recent Successes.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—A leading stage in the South African war was brought to a close when Lord Roberts' British troops occupied Pretoria.

Lord Roberts sent a series of dispatches to the London War Office describing the occupation of Pretoria and the events that preceded it. No defense was made of the city itself or the forts around it, though the Boers made a hard fight at Six-Mile Spruit or creek, about 10 miles south of the capital. The battle began about noon on Monday. The Boers were on both banks of the spruit and the British attacked.

After some fighting the burghers retreated and the British followed until they found themselves under a heavy fire from concealed cannon. It was another "trap," but on account of Lord Roberts' vastly superior numbers it did not succeed. After an artillery conflict the Boers retired, taking their cannon safely away. They next tried to turn the British left, and made some progress, but General Hamilton arrived with reinforcements and the Boers finally retreated. The fight had continued until dark and the invaders encamped on the battlefield.

Generals French and Hutton were sent north of Pretoria and Lord Roberts prepared to advance with his main army at daybreak. An officer with a flag of truce was sent to demand the surrender of Pretoria. Just before midnight messengers from Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, visited Lord Roberts and proposed an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender.

Lord Roberts replied that he was not prepared to discuss terms, as the surrender must be unconditional. Later General Botha sent word that he had decided not to defend the city. It was arranged by local officials that the surrender should occur at 2 P. M., at which time the British troops entered.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of the Boer president, remains in Pretoria. Lord Roberts cables that a few of the 4,500 British prisoners have been taken away, but most of them are still at Waterval, in the northern suburbs of the capital, and will probably be released.

London madly celebrated the occupation of Pretoria. The rougher element took possession of many of the streets, throwing dirt, insulting women and committing other acts of rovdvism.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

DISASTROUS FREIGHT WRECK AT DOVER, DEL.

Dover, Del., (Special).—At 3.30 P. M. at Dover, Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, occurred the most disastrous railroad wreck that has ever happened at this place. The north-bound local freight was slowly pulling in at Dover, preparing to take water, when the heavy north-bound Norfolk strawberry freight train came thundering at a high rate of speed in the rear, telescoping eight heavily loaded refrigerator cars.

Two cars were converted into splinters. Steel rails were broken like pipestems. Eight cars were piled upon one another, taking fire from the buried locomotive, flames leaping high in the air. The fireman was saved, but the engineer was fatally injured. Five tramps were buried beneath the wreck, three of whom were saved after prodigious efforts of townsmen and the local fire company, though one of them afterwards died. Another had both legs and ribs broken; another was hurt in the shoulders, while the bodies of the other two have not yet been found.

The local fire company fought the flames for three hours with only one line of hose, and the nearest fireplug half a mile away.

The wrecking train arrived from Clayton about five o'clock and proceeded to clear the tracks. Superintendent Holliday came upon the scene and gave it his personal supervision. The two trains were composed of more than one hundred heavily loaded refrigerator cars, and the collision was terrific. The heavy cars were thrown about like rubber balls. Thousands of people visited the scene.

Diaz Honors McKinley.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "President Diaz has designated 100 picked rurales to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo as a complimentary body guard to the President of the United States."

Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

Hamilton, O., (Special).—The engine of a fast freight on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad jumped the track west of this city. Eleven cars loaded with stock were wrecked. Timothy Mahoney, David Starkey and Ambrose Smith, trainmen, and two unknown boys who were stealing a ride were killed. The loss will be about \$5,000.

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GEO. N. HOLLAND,
15th and H STREETS N. E.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Atlantic League appears to be upon its last legs.

Robinson is catching in his old-time form for St. Louis.

Worcester has the highest salaried team in the Eastern League.

The Brooklyn motto, "Strengthen at any cost," is the one that wins.

Boston is now playing the poorest engagement of her baseball career.

Hickman is being tried at third for New York. Mercer has been shifted to the outfield.

Both Barrett and Crawford, the wonders of the Cincinnati team, are out of the game.

Nichols says that McGraw, of St. Louis, is the most difficult man in the League to pitch to.

Chicago has a string of six seasoned pitchers in Griffith, Callahan, Taylor, Garvin, Menefee and Killen.

Manager Seale, of Boston, has switched his outfielders, Stahl going to left field and Freeman to right, which is the latter's home position.

Louis Bruce, the Indian pitcher of the Toronto team, is of the Mohawk tribe. His people live on the Caughnawaga Reservation, Cornwall, Ont.

There really are no youngsters on the regular Brooklyn team. Every man on the team has been playing professional ball for a good many years.

The Pittsburg Club has further strengthened its team in its only weak spot—the catching department—by the purchase of Catcher O'Connor from the St. Louis Club.

That great baseball city, Washington, is restricted for the season to semi-professional ball, which is to be furnished by the "League of Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia."

The grand stand of the Cincinnati Baseball Club was almost destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is about \$15,000. The stand will be rebuilt by the time the club returns from its Eastern trip.

"The time will come," said Manager Hanes the other day, "when the League will have to legislate against players who stand up at the plate and foul off ball after ball. Roy Thomas, of the Philadelphia, is one of those batsmen. He is as valuable to a team as a 400 per cent. hitter, for he never strikes the plate that he does not worry a pitcher by his persistent fouling."

"EXHIBIT A" IN RUBBISH.

Paper that Means Thousands to South Carolina Comes to Light.

Washington, (Special).—Senator Tillman received from the Governor of South Carolina an important paper recently discovered in an old rubbish pile at the State Capitol at Columbia, which may cost the United States Government something like \$500,000. The long-lost document, which mysteriously disappeared from the files over thirty years ago, is pronounced genuine by Mr. Tillman, and it is his intention to proceed at once to secure an adjustment of war claims pending on the Federal Government and his State.

The important discovery is the long-lost paper known as the Back Voucher, exhibit "A," setting forth in detail the claims of South Carolina for supplies and moneys expended in the Revolutionary War, the wars of 1812 and 1836 and the Mexican War.

The claims mentioned will be used to offset the claim on the State of South Carolina by the United States Government for the payment of \$248,171 for bonds and \$340,000 for ordnance stores seized in the arsenal at Charleston at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Aimed at Postoffice Employees.

Washington, (Special).—Senator Chandler has introduced a bill prohibiting employees of the Government, under the civil service from organizing associations which are used for the promotion of legislation. The bill is aimed at the postal clerks, whose organizations are interested in bills before Congress.



Wall Papers and Painting.

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